

기저 동맥 체간부 거대 동맥류의 혈관내 치료

오 규 성 · 안 정 용

Endovascular Treatment of Giant Basilar Trunk Aneurysm

- Case Report -

Kyu Sung Oh, MD and Jung Yong Ahn, MD

Department of Neurosurgery, Pundang CHA Hospital, Pochon CHA University of Medical College, Sunghnam, Korea

ABSTRACT

Treatment of giant aneurysms of the basilar artery remains difficult and controversial. Especially, surgical treatment of the basilar trunk aneurysm have a potential morbidity or mortality due to its anatomical environment and the complicated surgical exposure. A 32-year-old female presented with an unruptured, giant basilar trunk aneurysm manifesting as brainstem compression signs and cranial nerve dysfunction. Cerebral angiography disclosed a giant aneurysm with a wide neck and an intra-aneurysmal thrombus arising from the mid-basilar artery. Aneurysm was embolized with Guglielmi detachable coils ; and complete occlusion of the aneurysm was obtained. (Kor J Cerebrovascular Disease 3:83-7, 2001)

KEY WORDS : Aneurysm · Basilar artery · Endovascular therapy.

서 론

: .

: 2

1999 3

(grade)가

가 3)14)18)

1)4)7)12)16)

(grade)가

가

증 례

: 1999 2

2.6×4.0 cm

(Fig. 1).

: 2000 10 17

: 2000 12 24

: , 463-070

351

(Fig. 3A). 1999 11

가

: (031) 780-5260 · : (031) 780-5269

E-mail : jyahn@cha.ac.kr

3.0×4.2 cm

(Fig.

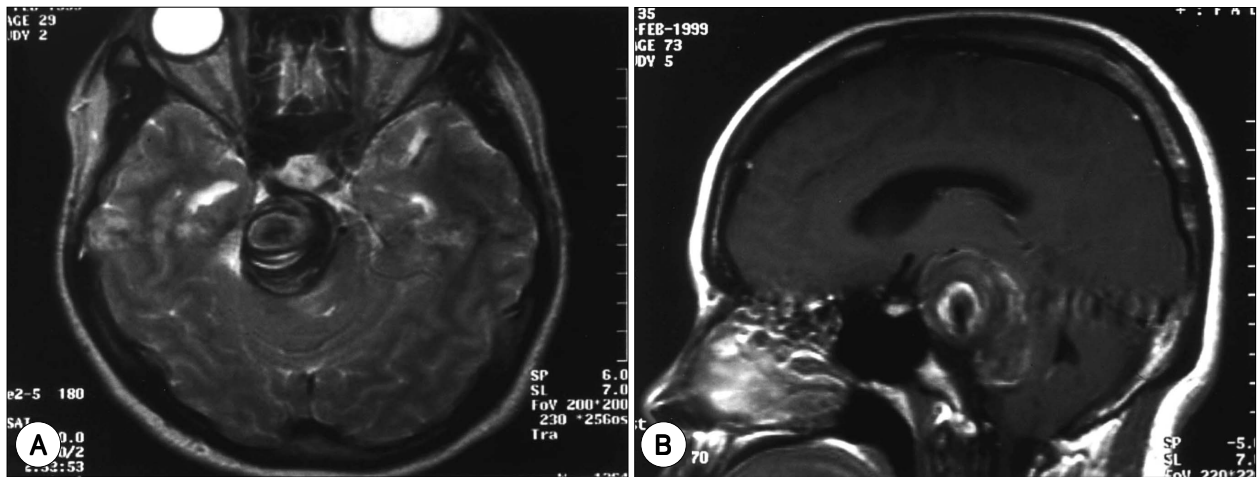


Fig. 1. Initial magnetic resonance images. T₂-weighted axial image (A) and T₁-weighted sagittal image (B) demonstrating a lamellated mass compressing brain stem. The mass contains a acute hemorrhage, thrombus, and signal void.

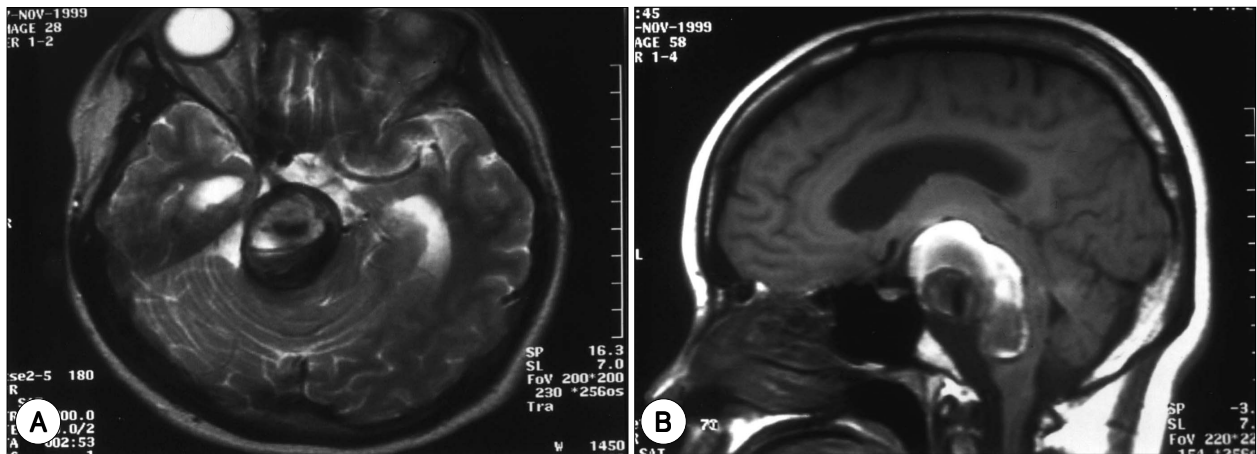


Fig. 2. Follow-up magnetic resonance images. T₂-weighted axial image (A) and T₁-weighted sagittal image (B) showing an enlarging mass with intra-aneurysmal acute bleeding. Ventricle size is enlarged and brain stem is markedly compressed by the mass.

2). 가 , 가 , 95% 가
(Fig. 3B). (Fig. 4). 2000 8 가
: 1999 11 가 가 .
고 찰
(stent)
가 , 가 2 cm
24 (Boston Scientific, Natick, MA) 3)14)18)
3 가 5)9)11)15)16)
가 가 가
가 가 , 1



Fig. 3. Initial vertebral angiogram (A) showing a giant aneurysm with wide neck arising from the mid-basilar artery, shifting basilar artery to the left side. Follow-up vertebral angiogram (B) revealing an enlarging aneurysmal sac with irregular wall. Aneurysmal neck is remodelled by intra-aneurysmal change.

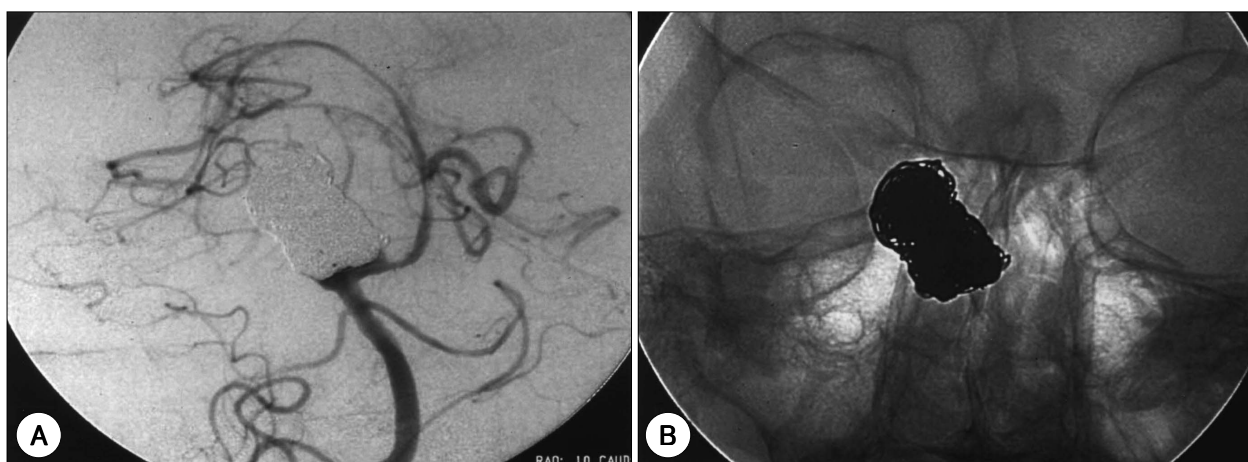


Fig. 4. Vertebral angiogram (A), obtained at nine days after the embolization, demonstrating persistent coil packing of a giant mid-basilar artery aneurysm with a slightly opening on a neck of aneurysm, but no filling and pulsation within a aneurysmal sac. Magnified unsubtracted view (B) showing a compact coil mash.

- 1) Aymard A, Gobin JP, Hodes JE, Bien S, Rufenacht D, Reizine D, *et al.* Endovascular occlusion of vertebral arteries in the treatment of unclippable vertebrobasilar aneurysms. *J Neurosurg* 74: 393-8, 1991
- 2) Baumgartner WA, Silverberg GD, Ream AK, Jamieson SW, Tarabek J, Reitz BA. Reappraisal of cardiopulmonary bypass with deep hypothermia and circulatory arrest for complex neurosurgical operations. *Surgery* 94:242-9, 1983
- 3) Drake CG. Ligation of the vertebral (unilateral or bilateral) or basilar artery in the treatment of large intracranial aneurysms. *J Neurosurg* 43:255-74, 1975
- 4) Ezura M, Takahashi A, Yoshimoto T. Combined intravascular parent artery and ophthalmic artery occlusion for giant aneurysms of the supraclinoid internal carotid artery. *Surg Neurol* 47: 360-3, 1997
- 5) Giannotta SL, Maceri DR. Retrolabyrinthine transsigmoid approach to basilar trunk and vertebrobasilar artery junction aneurysms. *J Neurosurg* 69:461-6, 1988
- 6) Guglielmi G, Vinuela F, Dion J, Duckwiler G. Electrothrombosis of saccular aneurysms via endovascular approach. Part 2: Preliminary clinical experience. *J Neurosurg* 75:8-14, 1991
- 7) Guglielmi G, Vinuela F, Duckwiler G, Dion J, Lylyk P, Berenstein A, *et al.* Endovascular treatment of posterior circulation aneurysms by electrothrombosis using electrically detachable coils. *J Neurosurg* 77:515-24, 1992
- 8) Halbach VV, Higashida RT, Dowd CF, Barnwell SL, Fraser KW, Smith TP, *et al.* The efficacy of endosaccular aneurysms occlusion in alleviating neurological deficits produced by mass effect. *J*

- Neurosurg* 80:659-66, 1994
- 9) Kawase T, Bertalanffy H, Otani M, Shiobara R, Toya S. *Surgical approaches for vertebro-basilar trunk aneurysms located in the midline. Acta Neurochir (Wien)* 138:402-10, 1996
 - 10) Malisch TW, Guglielmi G, Vinuela F, Duckwiler G, Gobin YP, Martin NA, et al. *Unruptured aneurysms presenting with mass effect symptoms: Response to endovascular treatment with Guglielmi detachable coils. J Neurosurg* 89:956-61, 1998
 - 11) Motoyama Y, Ohnishi H, Koshimae N, Kanemoto Y, Kim Y, Yamada T, et al. *Direct clipping of a large basilar trunk aneurysm via the posterior petrosal (extended retrolabyrinthine presigmoid) approach. Neurol Med Chir (Tokyo)* 40:632-6, 2000
 - 12) Pierot L, Boulin A, Castaings L, Rey A, Moret J. *Selective occlusion of basilar artery aneurysms using controlled detachable coils: Report of 35 cases. Neurosurgery* 38:948-54, 1996
 - 13) Solomon RA, Smith CR, Raps EC, Young WL, Stone JG, Fink ME. *Deep hypothermic circulatory arrest for the management of complex anterior and posterior circulation aneurysms. Neurosurgery* 29:732-8, 1991
 - 14) Sugita K, Kobayashi S, Shintani A, Mutsuga N. *Microneurosurgery for aneurysms of the basilar artery. J Neurosurg* 51:615-20, 1979
 - 15) Sugita K, Kobayashi S, Takemae T, Tada T, Tanaka Y. *Aneurysms of the basilar artery trunk. J Neurosurg* 66:500-5, 1987
 - 16) Taki W, Nakahara I, Sakai N, Irie K, Murao K, Ohkata N, et al. *Large and giant middle to lower basilar trunk aneurysms treated by surgical and interventional neuroradiological methods. Neurol Med Chir (Tokyo)* 38:826-35, 1998
 - 17) Vinuela F, Duckwiler G, Mawad M. *Guglielmi detachable coil embolization of acute intracranial aneurysms: Perioperative anatomical and clinical outcome in 403 patients. J Neurosurg* 86:475-82, 1997
 - 18) Yasargil MG, Antic J, Laciga R, Jain KK, Hodosh RM, Smith RD. *Microsurgical pterional approach to aneurysms of the basilar bifurcation. Surg Neurol* 6:83-91, 1976